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PORTSMOUTH, N. H., TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1906.

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AN IMPRESSIVE TRIBUTE

Paid To Rev. Fr. Patrick J. Finnigan
by Portsmouth People

A GREAT THROG OF MOURNERS GATHERS IN SACRED EDIFICE

Church of The Immaculate Conception Crowded by Friends
Of The Dead Clergyman

NEARLY EVERY PRIEST OF THE DIOCESE ASSEMBLES TO DO HONOR
TO A MUCH-LOVED MAN

It was an impressive tribute which was paid to the late Rev. Fr. Patrick J. Finnigan at the Church of the Immaculate Conception this (Tuesday) morning. The sacred edifice was completely filled and among the mourners were people from every walk of life. It was in the best sense a representative gathering, such a gathering as would naturally be assembled when the last rites were being held over the body of a man universally loved and respected.

Conspicuous among the mourners were His Honor, Mayor William E. Marvin, and the members of the city council. The pastors of the other churches of the city were also in attendance, all these by special invitation. Those who responded to the general invitation included many of the most prominent business and professional men of the city.

City Marshal Thomas Entwistle was among those in the church.

Others in attendance were Street Commissioner William G. Marshall and Superintendent of Schools Ernest L. Silver. A delegation from the Catholic Order of Foresters of Claremont, where Fr. Finnigan was formerly rector, occupied seats in the church.

The altar and the interior of the church were draped in mourning colors, the altar in purple, while streamers of black and white extended from the ceiling to the walls. The body of the beloved rector lay in state before the altar.

Long before the hour at which the funeral services began, half-past ten, the great throng of mourners had filled the church. Hundreds gazed reverently upon the body of Fr. Finnigan and there was every manifestation of sincere grief. This grief was by no means confined to the parishioners of the dead clergyman.

During the night, the body was guarded by members of the local Catholic organizations. From eight until nine o'clock, the various societies were gathered in the church in a body. From eleven until six o'clock this (Monday) morning, two guards of honor, selected in turn from the different organizations, constantly watched the casket.

Many Clergymen Present

The funeral was attended by nearly every Catholic clergyman in the state, all of whom felt for Fr. Finnigan the deepest respect and affection. The names of the priests from other cities and towns are appended:

Rev. Frank O'Neill, Ashuelot; Rev. James McGill, Harrisville; Rev. Edward Belfield, Rev. Morris Redden, Rev. Henry Lessard, Rev. Daniel Gorman, Rev. U. Godin, Nashua; Rev. J. E. Finn, Exeter; Rev. P. E. Walsh, Dover; Rev. Joseph Concoran, Rev. Fr. Paradis, Rochester; Rev. James McCooey, Newmarket; Rev. Fr. Dumars, Somersworth; Rev. Fr. Richard, Dover; Rev. Ar-

Officers Shannon, Seymour, Burke, Quinn, Kelley and McCaffery.

Fr. Creamer's Eulogy

Rev. Fr. Matthew Creamer of Manchester delivered an eloquent and touching eulogy, as follows:

"Blessed is that Servant when his Lord shall come he shall find him doing."—Luke 12:43.

Rt. Rev. Administrator, Rt. Rev.

and Rev. Fathers and beloved members of the laity, to me has been assigned the sad duty of saying a few words over the body of our departed friend—would that another task had been given me or else abler lips given on the honor.

Death is ever sad, any brother priest will tell you that for one hundred and one reasons that of the priest is particularly so, but the death of the just is a cause of inspiration and joy.

Permit me the use of a figure in my attempt. I take it that this city of Portsmouth is not very dissimilar to the city in which I was born and brought up. In its early days, Salem had ships, barks and barkentines that sailed to the West Indies, the East Indies and to Africa. They were always in charge of a super cargo. He was sometimes the captain and sometimes the owner, or both; traffic was oftentimes the means of accumulating a fortune. Such an one I can see return to Portsmouth. The cape is sighted, the bay crossed, the harbor entered, anchor let go, cable set, and, lo, the successful one has gig lowered, oars out and haste is made for the shore; home to wife and family, to communicate to them the trip's successful end.

A very incomplete picture of the joy that a just man feels when he is about to die. He has been on the high seas of life. His ship was launched, it has been meeting wind and wave, storm and tempest, but now the port is near, anchor is soon to be cast.

The just man's works follow him, the cup of cold water is remembered. All become an imperishable crown. Such a death was Fr. Finnigan's that of the just man. In the early forties, his ship was launched in the Island of Saints. Since then, seas of life, wind and wave, gale and tempest have been braved. This is past and now his anchor is cast in the home port for all time. Let us trust Heaven.

Fr. Finnigan needs no eulogy. His eulogy is his life. What shall I say of him? He was a good man, gentle and kind. Ask his brother priests, his parishioners, his acquaintances. He was charitable; ask the poor and needy, but most of all was he the true priest of God, the soldier of Jesus that we admire, a soldier who was brave and zealous, who would stand up to be shot for his Lord.

He was a soldier of God, filled with zeal. Go to Littleton, Lebanon, to Claremont, where he provided a school, a convent, a priest's house, all to make a fitting abode of God, to Charleston, to Newport and finally to Portsmouth.

There are works of his zeal. Would you know his most striking characteristic? It was unselfishness.

In your pastor you have lost a friend, a counselor, a father; one ever ready to wait on you, to provide for you in things spiritual. To the poor he was a helper, a benefactor. His purse was ever open, yet he kept from the left what the right hand offered.

Members of this parish, you will have good pastors in the future, you have had them in the past—you must be good people, else one who was with you so long, a quarter of a century, would not have abided so long, leaving only at the request of his superior.

Of one thing you may be sure, you have never had and never will have a pastor who will strive more zealously to advance God's honor and glory among you than Fr. Finnigan.

The Service Ends

The service ended with the singing by the regular choir of "Nearer, My God, to Thee". Conductor W. W. W. McIntire presided at the organ throughout the service.

At the Grave

Rev. James Reilly of Lancaster conducted the committal service in which several of the clergy and parishioners assisted. The interment was in Calvary cemetery under the direction of Undertaker W. P. Miskell.

Portsmouth Council, Knights of Columbus, Division 2, Ancient Order of Hibernians, and the Holy Name

Society marched to the cemetery. Besides the societies a large number of the parishioners in carriages and on electric cars also repaired to the last resting place, where they assisted in the committal service.

The honorary pall bearers were Rev. Allen Sullivan, Lancaster; Rev. Charles R. Hennion, Laconia; Rev. U. Demers, Somersworth; Rev. G. A. Guertin, Manchester; Rev. Matthew Creamer, Manchester; Rev. James Hogan, Newport.

Dinner at The Rockingham
Dinner was served for the priests who attended the funeral of Rev. Fr. Finnigan at The Rockingham at one o'clock this (Tuesday) afternoon.

Body Taken to Church

The body of the late Rev. Fr. Patrick J. Finnigan was removed from the Parochial residence at half past two o'clock on Monday afternoon to the church, there to lie in state until the last sad rites were performed.

Crowds of people lined the street nearby and with lowered heads and tearful eyes watched the sad procession as it passed along bearing to the sacred edifice their beloved pastor who has gone to his reward.

The body was preceded by the altar boys and crucifix bearer, followed by Rev. Fathers Kane, Redden and Cavanaugh reading the Miserere and Benedictus.

The body was borne by a detachment of eight marines under Sergeant Finan from the U. S. S. Southery, followed by the relatives and near friends, the Girls' Sodality, Holy Name Society, Ancient Order of Hibernians and the Knights of Columbus.

After placing the body before the altar, Father Cavanaugh gently placed the chalice and paten in his hand and the biretta on the body.

The priests then said prayers for the dead, answered by the congregation while they sobbed with grief.

Long into the night hundreds of the parishioners came to view the body and to offer prayers for the repose of his soul.

During the hours the body lay in state, delegations from the different Catholic societies remained as guards.

LICENSE REVOKED

**Mrs. Hannah McSweeney Disciplined
By State Commissioners**

Word has been received in this city that the liquor license commissioners have revoked the first class license held by Mrs. Hannah McSweeney, proprietress of the Commercial House.

Mrs. McSweeney was given a hearing before the license commissioners in Concord on Friday, July 6. The decision was not made public until today (Tuesday).

NEWINGTON

Newington, July 16. Rev. Mr. Rand of Temple, this state, arrived in town on Saturday and began his ministry on Sunday.

Mr. William Le Favour of Winchester, Mass., is spending his vacation with relatives in town.

Miss Florence Ripley of West Derby, this state, is the guest of Miss Mary B. Hoyt.

Dr. B. F. Staples and his mother, Mrs. Charles Staples, were the guests on Saturday evening of the Misses Pickering.

Mrs. Martha Hoyt and her daughter Mrs. Barnes and children of Walpole, Mass., have opened their home here for the Summer.

Miss Della Cate of Durham, this state, is the guest of Luther C. Pickering and family.

Manning Hoyt of the Parker House, Boston, who has been passing several days in town with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Hoyt, returned to his duties on Monday.

Master Russel Staples of Eliot, Me., passed Sunday with relatives in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Frink spent Sunday in Durham.

J. Edward Pickering and family were the guests on Sunday of Miss Amanda Pickering.

Joseph Stopford of Dover is the guest of his sister, Mrs. Alex Archibald.

Miss Mabel Coleman who has been in the employ of Mr. Twombly, the grocer, concluded her duties on Saturday.

Officers on Duty

On duty at the doors were Police Officers Shannon, Seymour, Burke, Quinn, Kelley and McCaffery.

A SON OF KITTERY

**Is Appointed Navigating Officer Of
The Transport Dix**

NOTHING NEW KNOWN

Regarding War Involving Central American Republics

(BY TELEGRAPH)

Washington, July 16.—State de-

partment officials received no dis-

patches today which will throw any

new light on the war involving Guat-

atemala, Salvador and Honduras. The

representative of the United States

in Guatemala and Salvador has as-

sured the department that negotia-

tions for the peaceful settlement of

the difficulty between Guatemala and

Salvador are progressing, but no

definite result has yet been reached.

President Roosevelt's activity in

the Central American dispute has

been misunderstood in some quarters,

according to state department offi-

cials. It would be highly improper, it

is stated, for the president to offer

his services as an arbitrator, and he

has not done so. He has merely sug-

gested to the warring republics that

he will exert his good offices to assist

them in settling their differences.

As an advocate of internal peace, he

has indicated his disposition to do all

in his power to assist Salvador, Guat-

amala and Honduras to end a war

which is resulting in much bloodshed

and threatening the national life of

several republics.

Assistant Secretary Bacon of the

state department, who is to confer

with President Roosevelt at Oyster

Bay today concerning the troubles,

has not advised Acting Secretary Ade-

of any change whatever in the sit-
uation since last night.

AT THE NAVY YARD

E. H. Lancaster, formerly of the
Saco and Triest Company, has se-
cured a position with John Pierce
and Company and left on Monday for
Little Falls, N. Y., to enter upon his
duties.

A few more disasters to the Hen-
derson's Point dredge and it will be
unfit for further use. The same
machine that now lies at the bottom
of the river received the force of a
second Henderson's Point explosion
last Fall and required all Winter to
recover from the effects, and now
the same length of time will be
wasted again, from all indications. A
difficult task is ahead to raise the
dredge in the strong current and deep
water.

The old coal shed on the site of
the new pattern shop has been sold
to J. C. Knight of Kittery. There
were four bidders.

Work on the Topeka pier is pro-
gressing rapidly. Nearly all the
piles are driven.

A daily newspaper is the great
modern meeting place for all the peo-
ple.

This is rather a busy Summer in
the harbor and along the water-
front.

Geo. B. French Co

OUR GREATLY ENLARGED AND MAGNIFICENTLY FURNISHED DEPARTMENT DEVOTED TO

CHINA AND GLASS WARE

ENABLES US TO SHOW THE FINEST VARIETY OF THIS CLASS OF GOODS IN PORTSMOUTH.

In the selection of this stock the utmost good taste prevails, and the Novelties and Standard Goods will be found at all times.

SPECIAL SUMMER BARGAIN.

ONE CRATE OF FINE GERMAN CHINA, decorated with Apple Blossoms and Gold, at about ONE-THIRD OFF THE REGULAR PRICE.

CAKE SETS—Consisting of 6 Bread and Butter Plates and 1 Cake Plate, worth \$1.00, for..... 75c Per Set

CHOCOLATE SETS—6 Cups and Saucers and Large Chocolate Pot, worth \$1.25, for..... 89c

SALAD SETS—6 Salad Plates and Salad Dish, worth \$1.00, for..... 75c

JAPANESE CHINA—Special offer of 50 Dozen Assorted Novelties, such as Plates, Cups and Saucers, Trinket Boxes, Trays, Sugars, Creamers, Tooth Brush Holders, Vases, worth from 15c to

THAW'S COUNSEL

Declare Client Will Not Be Convicted

ASSERT YOUNG HARRY IS A SQUARE FELLOW

One Who Scorns To Take Advantage Of Any Baby Act.

DOESN'T WANT TO BE REGARDED AS ENTITLED TO CONSIDERATION

New York, July 16.—Through Abe Gruber, of the firm of the Black, Olcott, Gruber and Bonyng, it has been learned that that firm has not as yet decided to accept Harry K. Thaw's dismissal as final. They are going to have a talk with Thaw's mother.

"We were not hired by Harry Thaw but by a Mr. Delafield, acting for Mrs. William Thaw," said Gruber. "We shall lay this matter before her and then may have something to say in regard to the matter."

Clifford W. Hartridge, Thaw's personally appointed counsel-in-chief, announced that the dismissal of Black Olcott, Gruber and Bonyng by his client had been accompanied by the severance of the ties that bound Lewis L. Delafield to the case.

As far as Thaw is concerned there now remain of the lawyers at one time employed by the defense, only Mr. Hartridge, John B. Gleason and perhaps Mr. Longfellow of the firm of Delafield and Longfellow, Lewis L. Delafield is not a member of this firm. Frederick P. Delafield is its head. This is the official list as furnished by Mr. Hartridge.

Mr. Hartridge is a big, broad shouldered man and once pulled it & Yale crew. He talked pretty freely about Thaw's case in some ways yesterday, showing the new turn the case had taken.

When asked about the suggestion that Thaw's action might be a cleverly planned move to make people believe him insane, Mr. Hartridge said:

"Thaw, of course, is not insane. The suggestion of that comes from the district attorney's office. Mr. Thaw's letter speaks for itself. Mr. Olcott and his firm were engaged by Mr. Delafield, who represented Thaw at first. Mr. Delafield, I believe, is no longer retained by Mr. Thaw."

Mr. Hartridge declared that the insanity plea had been positively thrown out by Thaw and added:

"As I stand here a man, Harry Kendall Thaw will never be convicted of anything. I would stake my soul on it. He is square fellow and refuses to take advantage of any baby act, such as pleading insanity, when he declares that he is sane. All that he wants is to be tried by a jury of his peers in just the same way any ordinary man, accused of a similar crime would be tried. He does not want to be regarded as entitled to any consideration, because he happens to come of a wealthy family."

"Have you ever represented Thaw before in a legal capacity?"

Mr. Hartridge thought for some little time before replying. "No," he finally replied, "but I have advised him on several occasions."

"Is it true that you devote your self principally to the practice of civil law and that you have little experience in criminal matters?"

"To all intents and purposes, yes. Most of my practice is in the civil courts. I know something, however, of criminal law. For instance, I defended Dr. Winter, a Brooklyn physician, who was held as an escaped lunatic."

"Is that the only experience you have had in criminal practice?"

"Oh, no; I just mention that case."

"Will you then conduct the case yourself?"

"Probably not. I will look over the ground for several days and the probabilities are that I will then employ some other firm of lawyers to take charge of the conduct of the case. In the meantime I shall have the assistance of my partner, Mr. Peabody and Mr. Gleason."

"Isn't it possible that ex-Judge Olcott's firm will be called into the case again?"

"No, it is not. It is out of the case for good."

According to Mr. Hartridge, the insanity experts whom Mr. Olcott has retained will be kept under retainer by him.

"I believe that is no more than right after the services of these gen-

lemen have been engaged," said Mr. Hartridge.

He refused, however, to say just what use, if any, would be made of their services.

Mrs. William Thaw of Pittsburg today paid a visit to her son, Harry K. Thaw, in the Tomb prison.

Mrs. Thaw, who arrived from Europe Saturday, and was unable to visit her son on Sunday, went to the prison accompanied by Josiah C. Thaw and A. R. Peabody, of Thaw's counsel. Mrs. Thaw's arrival at the Tomb was preceded by that of Harry Thaw's wife, Evelyn, who declared that she desired her husband's mother to have the first opportunity of seeing the prisoner. The younger Mrs. Thaw then retired to the consulting room to await Mrs. William Thaw's arrival.

Before Mrs. William Thaw reached the prison her son's new counsel, Clifford W. Hartridge, called on Commissioner of Corrections Lantry and endeavored to make arrangements so that Mrs. Thaw could meet her son in the consulting room at the Tomb instead of talking with him through the bars of the cell, but Mr. Lantry instructed the warden that he could make no exception to the prison rules in Mrs. Thaw's case.

The mother reached the prison shortly before noon. She was met at the door by the prison warden, who told her in an apologetic way that it would be necessary for her to comply with the prison rules that all visitors must be searched. Mrs. Thaw then retired to the room of the Tomb's matron, where the rules was complied with.

The warden, Josiah C. Thaw and Mr. Peabody then escorted her to the corridor in which Harry Thaw's cell is located and then withdrew after she had thanked them.

As Mrs. Thaw reached the cell of her son it was seen that her daughter-in-law had left the consulting room and gone to the cell of her husband. When the young wife saw the mother approaching she slowly backed away from the cell to a spot some 15 feet down the corridor. There was no show of recognition between the two. On the mother's arrival at the cell, Keeper John Smith saw that she was somewhat teetotal and opened the door of Thaw's cell for the purpose of getting out the stool from the cell on which she might sit during the interview with her son. The mother, not knowing the rules of the prison, upon seeing the door opened rushed forward to her son. In an instant both her arms were clasped around the neck of her son, while he, with bent head, clasped his mother to his breast. Tears streamed from the eyes of both mother and son.

There ensued a few minutes silence which was broken only by the mother's cry of "My boy, my boy."

Keeper Smith stood with his back turned for a short time, and then informed Mrs. Thaw that visitors could talk to prisoners only with bars separating them. The mother stepped out of the cell, while Smith shut the door and turned the key on Thaw.

Mrs. Thaw seated herself on a small stool placed in front of the cell and continued talking to her son for about half an hour. She then kissed her son through the bars, and was then taken down stairs, where she was joined by Josiah C. Thaw.

The largest crowd since Thaw was first taken to the Tomb had assembled in the streets outside and the police made a narrow passage through it for Mrs. Thaw to reach her carriage. She was driven to the office of Clifford W. Hartridge.

While the older Mrs. Thaw was in conversation with her son his wife remained seated in the corridor, about 15 feet away, where she could see mother and son without being seen.

After the mother's departure young Mrs. Thaw spent a few minutes with her husband and then hurried to the office of Mr. Hartridge, where a council was held.

DELAYED TRAINS

Freight No. 247 in Trouble and Causes a Mix-up

Freight No. 247 bound east, mixed things up a little Monday night.

As this train was passing over Nibley's Island, an air hose parted between two cars which caused the application of the emergency brakes.

So sudden was the action of the brakes, that a draw gear was broken and dropped onto the track, causing one car to leave the iron near the foliage.

The accident held the mountain rain, the Flying Yankee and the York Beach train at Kittery for nearly two hours.

The total wrecking train and crew were called and worked hard and rapidly to clear the tracks.

KITTERY'S BATTERY FOR SATURDAY'S GAME

McGrady and Linchan will be Kittery's battery in the game against Portsmouth next Saturday.

NEWS OF THE GRANGE

What Various Branches of The Order Are Doing

NEWS AND NOTES FROM ALL OVER THE STATE

It is not expected that the membership gains of the second quarter of 1906 will equal the unprecedented ones of the first quarter but they are more gratifying because they generally have been made by the smaller granges.

Nashua's last meeting was flag night and in point of interest and attendance was one of the best of the year. The hall was prettily decorated with the national colors, and the following program was rendered: vocal solo, Mary Frost; piano solo, Forrest Spofford; essay, Ellen Kennedy and Perkins; toasts, "Our Flag"; "Its Influence in Army and Navy," William J. Putnam; "Its Influence in the Schools," William P. Clark; "Its Influence Abroad," George W. Putnam; piano solo, Miss Manning; song, Miss Perkins; violin solo, Master Manning; readings, Eva Hills and Ida Blood; whistling solo, Miss Kennedy; remarks, Arthur Smith of Concord.

Enterprise, Salem Depot, like the Salem race track, made some fast time last week, but the record in the grange was of a literary nature

where there were readings by F. M. Rowell, Mrs. Mary Dunklee, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Stevens and Chas. W. Joyce; Nellie French gave a vocal solo, accompanied by Mrs. Emma Rowell. There were remarks by Mrs. E. E. Noyes and F. D. Davis.

Degree instructions were given to two and visitors were present from Pelham and Salem. Arrangements

will be made at the next meeting for an outing.

Ocean Side of Hampton cannot be charged with the sin of improvidence in the matter of heating, for it is recently discussed "How Can Farm Fuel Be Obtained at Least Cost?"

There were several readings, and vocal solos by Mrs. Albert Coffin, Mrs. Horace Lane and Mrs. Warren Robbins. The members will soon have

an audience of May 10, and some 150 will be given a competitive program Aug. 11 and Aug. 28, 1906. Marys and their Marthas will try to exceed it. The first is a surprise.

Good Will of Seabrook, Aug. 7 will observe "Brown" night when the

Patrons by that name will provide the entertainment.

As more than half of the officers and others in the membership are

at Prowns, every one can be assured

that things will be done brown.

Joe English of New Boston, July 12, discussed patriotism, sang patriotic songs and the large audience

repeatedly discussed the importance of

teaching patriotism in our schools.

Everything must be trivoli Aug. 3, when everyone will respond to the

call with a witty saying. The

songs will be comic, the pantomime

queer and each member will relate

his funniest experience.

Miller of Temple, will observe New

Hampshire night, Aug. 8, when it

scenery, homes, women and men will

be separately treated and Old Home

observance discussed.

Highland Lake of East Andover

July 17, observed Corn night when

Ceres, Pomona and Flora had charge of the program that included

an essay on the origin of corn, the

corn waltz and papers on flowers and

fruit.

The passing of the dog star creates

the need to tear in Indian River of Canaan

and it announces it will do so by

discussion Aug. 4, whether Washington's or Lincoln's efforts for his country were greater.

Woodman decided by a discussion

at its last meeting that the safety of

a nation depends more on its moral

than on its means of defense. Flora's

entertainment was postponed until

Aug. 7.

curing. After Children's day had recently been observed, the Patrons all concluded that they "Were just as they used to be" at the box party and dance that followed.

Lovell Union of Wakefield, conferred the primary degrees on Patriotic Night, had a reading, by Mrs. Adelaide Holesgrave, a vocal solo in Mrs. Nutt; a cornet solo, a roll call for current events and "America" for the concluding number.

Mount Israel of Sandwich, had the following numbers in its last literary program presented by Mabel Quimby: essay, Mary W. Hoyt; paper, Mrs. J. S. Quimby; address Mrs. Willis Marston and reading, Mabel Quimby. A committee of five was appointed to confer with the Old Home Week Association in the observance of Old Home Week.

The last meeting of Independence of Groton was the annual strawberry festival. The literary exercises consisted of readings, recitations, a comparison of twentieth century patriotism with that of Colonial days and "America" for the last song.

Wentworth had visitors at its last strawberry festival from Louisiana and Florida when one hundred enjoyed the following program: instrumental music by Stella Merrill; tableau arranged by Mertie Huckins, duet, Joseph Merrill and Mertie Huckins; plot, Elmer F. Lyons of "The Schools," William P. Clark; "Its Influence Abroad," George W. Putnam; piano solo, Miss Manning; song, Miss Perkins; violin solo, Master Manning; readings, Eva Hills and Ida Blood; whistling solo, Miss Kennedy; remarks, Arthur Smith of Concord.

"I won't tell," said the man with the lumps. "As for telling, I don't care who knows it. I've been sorry ever since that I didn't tell Benderly what I thought of him at the time. You know that I've got a fire-place in the house. You've seen it, haven't you?"

"No, but I heard you say you were going to have one built. Tell me about Benderly. I thought I'd please you by inviting him. If you hadn't introduced him to me—"

"I apologize for that. Well, I bought a load of old roots and snags from a farmer out near us who had piled up in his field. It struck me they'd be the ideal thing for the fireplace. There's something so trim and uninteresting about the average stick of cordwood. These were full of knots and bumps that were quite picturesque. I didn't really have to buy them. I just paid for the hauling. I thought splitting them up into good-sized chunks would just be pleasant exercise for me. It was, too. I bought a good sharp ax and a maul and a couple of iron wedges and I went at them."

"Tough? Well, say; when you want a little work that is really work you just get a lot of old roots. The first afternoon I worked at them I was so stiff and sore I could hardly get around at all the next day and I got my hands so blistered and swollen I couldn't close 'em. But I toughened up in a little while and began to get along quite nicely. My wife used to come out and sit on the back porch and watch me; where the chips wouldn't strike her."

"Well, I just plowed away mornings and evenings when I had a little spare time, you know, and by the end of a month or six weeks I had a pile that it would have done you heart good to see—all split up but one stump at the time Benderly butted in. I hadn't been able to finish it up the night before. Crosby and Smith were over that evening and I was telling them what I had been doing and we all went out to look at the pile. The whole bunch of us—Smith I mean—I had left that one root and I said I'd split that up right away. So I split my coat, turned the old maul over and went at it. I put in the wedges first and swung the old man in to them and blamed if they didn't bounce out on, after another. The maul had run across. I tried another place and struck another twist, and arched my arm clear up to the shoulder blade. That made me mad and I went at it hard, but I couldn't make the wedge stick and I knew I was up against a preparation that might take a little time. The crowd moved away, one by one, and sat on the steps.

"I took the ax and sealed the outfit away to get an idea of the way

the grain ran and tried it again. That time I got the wedge in but it stayed in and didn't split. I put the other in lower down and that drove pretty high up to the head and didn't start a crack either. Then I went around there for half an hour trying to get the wedge out and the folks laying me all the time. I had to cut the wedge out at last."

"I guess that I had been working an hour or so, I was dripping with perspiration and was pretty nearly played out when Benderly strolled up, big and fat and cool and cheerful. He watched me for a moment and then he said I wasn't going to right. "Take the ax and just bust her open," he said.

"I smiled, handed him the ax and joined the group on the porch. I needed some compensation and I handed my stars which had delivered him into my hands. He swung the ax aloft, brought it down with a grunt and—busted the snag wide open.

"It was a fluke—a pure accident, mind you. As fat as he is I am ten times as muscular. I know more about splitting wood in a minute than I could learn in ten years and I had already split up about 30 of the roots, but if you had heard him brag and blow and belittle what I'd done and all, I haven't words for him, that's all."

"Perhaps we'd better find some way to shunt him off this trip, after all," said the man with the straw hat. "What kind of an excuse do you think I could make?"—Chicago Daily News.

England Becoming Americanized.

Twenty years ago the English hated everything that was American. They now think altogether differently. The American woman is the pattern upon which their women are being remodeled; the American man has wholly altered the British character and that of their business. British institutions are being reconstructed in accordance with those of the United States.

TALES OF GREAT SHARKS

Hated, Worshiped, Useful
Scavengers of the Sea.

HAWAIIAN ISLAND GODS

Thirty Footers Caught on the Pacific Coast—A Fourteen Footer Able to Swallow a Full Grown Man and Glad of Chance—After Mutilated and Set Adrift.

"One of the most interesting denizens of the water," said the natural history collector, "is the shark. It is found in all seas and occupies a folk-lore, religion and domestic economy of all countries bordering on salt water.

"The shark is undoubtedly a dog with bad name, but it really does not deserve half the bad things said of it. While an unmitigated nuisance and expense in many ways, especially to fishermen, yet is subserves a most necessary purpose, namely, that of scavenger of the seas.

"Like the goat and the ostrich on land, the shark will swallow almost anything that comes its way, be it a man, a horse, feathered fowls, bottles, tin cans, rope or pieces of wood. The species known as man-eaters have been known to attack human beings, but they rarely do so unless driven to it by extreme hunger, or if the person is floating on the surface or slowly swimming along. A vigorous movement on the part of a swimmer is very apt to scare away any shark.

"A man-eater was captured in Monterey Bay, California, a few years ago which measured thirty-two feet in length. Another caught near Soquel, California, was about thirty feet long, and had a young sea lion weighing about 100 pounds in its stomach.

"I helped to open up one in the Honolulu fish market a few years ago, and found in its stomach the body of a man, complete from the waist down with the exception of one leg, also some ducks, tin cans, etc. The body was identified later as that of a man who had disappeared about ten days before while bathing off Koko Head. The shark was twenty feet long.

"It is in the South Seas that the shark attains its greatest pre-eminence. Here it was formerly worshipped as a god and even now it does not take much to drive many of the native converts back to shark worship, if they have ever really given it up, as the Christian religion sits easily on many of them.

"In Norway the shark fishery is of considerable importance. Small sloops are employed. As soon as a shark is caught it is hauled up just clear of the water. With a few quick slashes its liver is cut out and thrown into a tub. Then its eyes are put out and it is cut adrift to go and complete the very slow, in its case, process of dying where and how it pleases.

"In the Hawaiian Islands shark worship was at one time almost universal. This worship was not confined to an unseen idealized form, but was often centered in some living specimen which frequented a certain range along shore. Most of the natives believed in the transmigration of souls and frequently cast babies into the sea to be devoured by the sharks, believing that their souls would ever after animate those fishes and incline them to respect the bodies of the living members of the family. Each shark god had a special keeper, or *ku*, responsible for its care and worship.

"The largest and most celebrated of the shark gods of the islands was *Kuhmoana*, a male, whose mouth was said to be as large as an ordinary grass house, and whose bulk was so great that it could not navigate the channels between the islands and was forced to remain in the open sea. Second in size and power was *Kamohoaili*, elder brother of the terrible volcano goddess *Pele*.

"The shark is put to many economic uses. The flesh is eaten in most countries. When fresh the meat is rather indigestible and unwholesome; when dried it has a peculiar but by no means disagreeable flavor, somewhat resembling old cheese.

"The fins are converted into jelly and canned soup, or dried and shipped in the rough to China, fine machinery and medicinal oil is made from the liver, and handsome leather from the skin, walking sticks from the backbone and many articles from the jawbone and teeth. Nearly all of the sword grips worn by officers of the German army are made from shark leather. They are beautiful in pattern, being marked with dark diamond-shaped figures.

Turning a Crank.

Turning a crank is less fatiguing than hammering. It is estimated that the daily work developed by a man hammering is about 480,000 foot pounds, while in turning a crank he develops 1,300,000 foot pounds.

It consequently follows that turning a crank with resistance well balanced with a flywheel is a better way of utilizing a man's strength than by direct hammering. Machine drill makers are now perfecting hand drills for mining work. The mistake was formerly made of endeavoring to produce hand machine drills to compete with power drills. It was not recognized that there was a good field for small light drills to utilize a miner's strength to the fullest degree.

DESTROYING WEAPONS.

Unwritten Law, Based on Superstition, of Reigning Houses of Europe.

"For obvious reasons it was natural that the Spanish police should be anxious to secure the bomb which did not explode when thrown at the royal couple.

There was a reason behind the desire to nip in the bud chance of further damage. There is an unwritten law in the reigning houses of Europe, says the London Evening Standard, that all relics of attempts upon royal lives, as well as the instruments used for treating the wounds caused in such attempts, shall be destroyed.

There was a solemn assembly in Geneva of Austro-Hungarian officials to witness the destruction of the instruments which caused the death of Empress Elizabeth and of the surgical implements used in making the post-mortem examination.

The custom is based to a certain extent upon superstition, but more solidly upon the determination to the relics from falling into the hands of exhibitors of such tragic trifles.

The custom in this matter once was to grind to pieces the weapon which had been employed. When, however, the dagger was secured with which the priest Martin Merino attempted to murder Queen Isabella of Spain, rather more than half a century ago, the blade was found to be of such finely tempered steel that it resisted every effort of file and stone.

Something like a panic was caused when the news got abroad; the Spanish peasants imagined that there must be magic in the blade. So a Cabinet was specially summoned to deal with the crisis, and it was determined to submit the steel to the influence of acids. This proving successful, all implements used for the like foul purpose have undergone the like treatment—knives, swords, daggers, revolvers and, presumably, bombs thrown at the young King and Queen of Spain should be hurled by a man secreted in the only house in Madrid owned by Queen Christina. This, at first sight, is surprising. Napoleon III, in the terror which Orsini's attempt inspired, bid for safety by buying up the houses facing the Tuilleries, so that bombs should not be flung thence by his enemies.

It is from places whose position should guarantee their safety that danger comes. Only a miracle prevented Alexander II. from being blown to atoms in his own winter palace. The Grand Duke Serge was assassinated outside the law courts at St. Petersburg; General Bobrikoff was slain when entering the Senate; M. Plehve was struck dead with his secret police all around him; the King and Queen of Servia perished in their own palace.

A blow aimed by the would-be murderers upon such an occasion as the wedding of royalty is aimed in spite of the most elaborate precautions of the police of Europe. The detective forces of all the capitals of Europe are represented at this moment at Madrid. Probably all the anarchist societies in Europe, too, are represented there.

Plots are always on foot, though they may not come to anything. The police get to hear of a movement; the conspirators are warned of the discovery and abandon their plans. The authorities do not unnecessarily display their knowledge. There is danger in publicity, the anarchist is imitative, and will strive to share the fame, as it is esteemed, of the man who, discovered in a felonious enterprise becomes for the moment a European figure.

Judicial Tests in Sinai.

In the Sinai peninsula, where the last cloud in the East has arisen, trial by ordeal is still practised. Lord Cromer gives particulars of the Sinaite judicial system in his recent report on Egypt. In all criminal cases where no witnesses are forthcoming the judge, "El Mabashaa," tests the suspected person by fire, by water, or by dream. In the first the judge places an iron pan in the fire until it is red hot and gives it to the accused to touch three times with his tongue. If marks of burning are shown on the tongue the accused is pronounced guilty. The theory, apparently, is that if he is not guilty the moisture on the tongue prevents it from being burnt; if guilty his tongue would dry up from fear of being discovered. The test by water is described as follows: "The Mabashaa sits with the accused and the spectators in a circle with a copper jug full of water placed in the center. This jug is then made to appear to move round the circle by means of witchcraft or hypnotism. If the jug returns back to the judge the accused is pronounced not guilty but if the jug stops opposite the accused he is pronounced guilty."

Pulverized Minerals.

Lead or zinc ore can be so finely pulverized that a tablespoonful may be mixed in a bucket of clear water without being visible to the naked eye. When thus powdered the particles are so minute that it often takes an hour for them to settle to the bottom of a vessel full of water. This fact makes it evident that a stream may carry large quantities of minerals rich in metals.

Substituting Masterpieces.

A London periodical says that many masterpieces in the private collections of the British nobility are being clandestinely disposed of. One day, it says, a Reynolds is taken down. A few weeks later the "cleaned" picture returns. It is really a copy. The original has been sold.

WANT AMERICAN HUSBANDS.

Wealthy Foreigners Here Declare They Are the Better Kind.

"While our matchmaking mammas are doing their best to marry their girls to titled foreigners," said a woman who teaches English to the wealthier members of a certain foreign quarter in New York, "I find that the ambition of the foreign mothers who have come to America is to have their girls marry Americans."

"No, it is not for the sake of any business advantages which might accrue from a thorough knowledge of the language and customs on the part of the husband. All those things, they acquire with remarkable rapidity. It is simply because they are impressed with the kindness of the American man in his family relations, his chivalry to women.

"There is the mother of one of my most recent pupils, for example. The family are wealthy foreigners who have been here but six months, and I doubt if they number more than three or four American families among their acquaintances; yet it is already decided that Etelka when she marries must get an American husband. Etelka is only 11, so you can see that the maternal provision is looking far ahead.

"Only the other day Mrs. W. said to me in all sincerity: 'It is my desire—very much—that Etelka should know the little Americans, those of gentle birth, as friends, more than our own people. She is young yet, but the years slip by and when she is 18 and of age to marry, I much hope it will be an American. I will use my influence to have it so. Ah, these Americans! They are so kind to their wives—so gentle! A woman is happy. In our country the men are less kind. My husband, now, He is a good man, but, vehement. Half I am afraid to invite Americans to our table lest they see how do the foreign men in their homes. If anything goes not just right, ach, such a fuss! No, I look at these American men. It is my desire that Etelka shall marry one.'

The Secret of Long Life.

Sir James Sawyer, a noted physician of Birmingham, England, has been talking recently to an audience in that town on longevity. Its secret, he thinks, lies in keeping the nineteen commandments following:

Eight hours' sleep.

Sleep on your right side.

Keep your bedroom window open all night.

Have a mat at your bedroom door.

Do not have your bedstead against the wall.

No cold tub in the morning; but a bath at the temperature of your body.

Exercise before breakfast.

Eat little meat and see that it is well cooked.

For adults: Drink no milk.

Eat plenty of fat, to feed the cells which destroy disease germs.

Avoid intoxicants, which destroy those cells.

Daily exercise in the open air.

Allow no pet animals in your living-rooms; they are likely to carry about disease germs.

Live in the country if you can.

Watch the three D's: drinking water, damp and drains.

Have change of occupation.

Take frequent and short holidays.

Limit your ambition.

Keep your temper.

FASHION'S MANDATE.

The shoulders of all new gowns are broad in effect.

Italian braid, closer woven than Japanese, is very smart.

Embroidered roses in pink, green and silver decorate a white tulie hat.

A very great use of ribbon is made on evening gowns, on some falling in long pointed ends from the belt all around the skirt.

To trim chiffon with cloth is a popular fad, and the contrast of the two materials is certainly most effective.

Little capes reaching only to the elbow are likely to be good style for the costume that has a princess skirt.

Among the simple but attractive white silk muslins, one has around the bottom a ruffle of thin, glossy taffeta, four inches wide, having a narrow quarter-inch lace for edging on both sides.

To Make Tough Steak Tender.

The Italians prepare tough steak by marinating in olive oil. Instead of beating the steak to bruise the fibers, which will allow the juices to escape, try spreading it with olive oil about one hour before using. Use a large plate, spread thickly with the oil and set in the ice box covered.

After one side has soaked for a considerable length of time, turn and spread the other side with fresh oil. Broil quickly so that each side will be thoroughly seared to prevent the escape of juices, then prop the broiler so as to be a little farther from the fire for the slower cooking through.

Melt some butter in a touch of vinegar and pour over the steak for dressing. This finishes the "tendering" process and makes an appetizing gravy. You can substitute lemon juice for the vinegar and the results will equally satisfactory.

A Pretty Waist.

A simple but pretty and effective waist is made of coarse cream net, with a little vest and deep cuffs of a finer net of the same tone. The vest cuffs and stock are fancifully edged with heliotrope ribbon.

READY MADE GOWNS.

THOSE OF TO-DAY A DECIDED INNOVATION ON FIRST ONES.

Some Appropriately Called "Creations"—Elaborate Suggestions in Silks and Laces—Finest Only One of Many Dozen.

There was a time, not so long ago, either, when ready-made garments were a snare and a delusion. Nowadays it's different. Not only is it merely a question of price, and not a very large price, necessarily, to get a well-fitting, stylish tailor-made suit, but the daintiest and most elaborate frocks beautifully finished and thoroughly satisfactory in material and style may also be had in the greatest variety.

Many of the large manufacturers make a specialty of elaborate waists and gowns, using only silks and thin material, and turning out no strictly tailor-made suits at all.

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When a design has been determined on the finished sketch is given to the forewoman, who proceeds to "build" a model of the garment on a dress form, usually 38 in size. She uses only the coarsest kind of muslin, putting in tucks and pleats and shirring according to the design, and its insertion or other trimming is to be used she indicates it by means of colored muslin cut in strips or circles and pinned on.

When the model is complete and the necessary markings are made, it is taken off the form and the first pattern cut. From this pattern, of course, the cutters can easily draught and cut the patterns necessary for larger and smaller sizes. The garments are cut out in a decidedly wholesale fashion.

Some of these ready-made gowns may very appropriately be called "creations" without stretching one's imagination or overworking the word, as elaborate are they. Masses of tiny tucks with exquisite insertions, and daintily fashioned yokes, often showing a combination of several kinds of lace are features of many of them, and the work on these delicate materials is as carefully done as though each one were a separate model and not one of ever so many dozen.

Latest House Jacket.

The variations of the house jacket are very nearly without end and each new one is sure to find a welcome and a place. This one is tucked to form a girdle that is exceedingly attractive. In the illustration, it is made of China silk with trimming of

ARTISTIC FURNITURE.

Especially Attractive When Wall Paper and Draperies Match.

Combined with the willow, and usually in natural tone, deal wood is used with most artistic results in the fashioning of tables and stands, etc., and the quality of usefulness in many of the new productions is as pronounced as the simplicity and beauty of design. The newest table for veranda or sitting room as pictured here is of willow with smooth deal top and under shelf to correspond and two deep pockets on either side to hold work, papers or

magazines. A chair on this order, that is with deep pockets, made its appearance some years ago proving a genuine favorite, and the table is likely to become just as popular. The willow is in natural color.

A decided novelty is the lawn chair here illustrated, with canopy top that is removable when so desired. This is an English importation. It is a very comfortable chair and the canopy top makes it much cooler than its predecessors of the hooded variety.

With regard to draperies, it is the fashion to have everything match—that is, wall paper, window and door hangings, couch and cushion covers and the like. This matching arrangement has been the rule to some extent in the past, but it is destined to become more general if the plans of the wall paper manufacturers and drapery designers do not fall through.

"There is much to be learned from the foreigner in the selection and care of shoes, but the thing that strikes me as being the fundamental principle, or difference, between the American woman and her sister abroad lies in the fact that the former selects her shoes with but one thought of style while the latter looks for comfort and utility first and then style."

GRACEFUL WALKING.

How French Women Select Shoes and Care for Them.

"All of the cities on the Continent," said a prominent wholesale shoe merchant who has just returned from his first trip abroad, "are full of graceful walkers of the female sex. This is more noticeable to the American, probably for the reason that here, in our larger cities especially, we see so little of that kind."

"The reason American women don't walk well, as a rule, is that their shoes are uncomfortable and the heels are too high. A French woman can walk all day without a protest. And regardless of the fact that she wears those much abused French heels. But that is just where the mistake is made. The American manufacturer has, in his endeavor to provide something quite dashing, tacked onto the heel seat of some of the shoes a heel monstrosity which throws the average French custom shoemaker in a rage at the sight of it.

"What the French women really wear for street wear is the old fashioned 1 1/4 or 1 1/2

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TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1906.

REV. FR. PATRICK J. FINNIGAN

Rev. Fr. Patrick J. Finnigan had endeared himself to the people of Portsmouth. His circle of friends extended far beyond the ranks of his own parishioners. He is mourned by hundreds who, it is more than likely, never heard him expound the word of God.

As a priest and as a man, Rev. Fr. Finnigan was loved and respected. He sought more than the welfare of his own church and his own people. He was interested in all that promised to benefit the municipality in which he lived. Civic improvement in its broadest sense appealed strongly to him. He was public spirited, kindly and courteous. There are many not of his faith, who will miss the quaint and charming cordiality of his greeting.

It cannot always be said that a religious teacher is missed by those who have not been directly under his influence. It is true, of course, that in modern times differences of creed have been of less importance when men were working for a common end, but not all men have been able to meet people of every class in the same friendly spirit as did he of whom we write. His influence everywhere was always exerted for the good of those among whom he lived.

We all remember his deeply patriotic words when the memorial service for the lamented President McKinley was held in this city. Those words were his introduction to many of the people of Portsmouth and the good impression then made was strengthened during the years that he lived among us. The grief caused by his death is widespread and sincere.

A VITAL QUESTION INVOLVED

When Congress again convenes, the House of Representatives will have presented to it a bill establishing a forest reserve in the White and Appalachian Mountains. The bill was passed by the Senate before the close of the recent session and was favorably reported in the House. It carries with it an appropriation of \$3,000,000.

That the bill should pass everyone who has given the least attention to forestry will admit. If it does not, there will soon be no forests in the White Mountain region. Lumbermen have already worked havoc and if they are not restrained the sides of the mountains will be stripped of their timber in a very few years.

Among the clouds, the paper printed every summer on the summit of Mount Washington summarizes the situation as follows:

"It should not be understood that the bill will put a stop to lumbering in the White Mountains, but if it is administered on the lines favored by those who have most carefully studied the situation, the government will first secure the forests along the water courses as well as those upon the high slopes where cutting would be liable to render the land barren and interfere with the supply of water to the streams. Beyond this action, measures will doubtless be taken to regulate the conduct of the lumbering industry so as to do away with the reckless destruction of forests so

often practiced. It should be said that at least one of the largest lumber companies in the mountains has cordially supported the bill and stands ready to sell to the government such of its lands as may be desired if the bill passes."

Intelligent forestry has for its object the preservation of the timber supply. It aims to prevent the absolute destruction of an important source of wealth. Lumbermen have for the most part failed to consider the future. The profit of the present has alone appealed to them. Most of them know little and care less about forestry principles. The few who have wished to stop the wholesale destruction have been powerless.

The only way to save the forests is by the establishment of reserves. It has many times been stated that New Hampshire cannot establish a reserve unaided. It has accordingly asked the national government for help. Every man and woman who can exert the least influence should do everything possible to impress upon Congress the necessity of legislation for this state. If the members of the House of Representatives as a whole can be made to understand just how vital a question is involved in the forestry bill there can be no doubt that it will pass.

BIRDS' EYE VIEWS

A difference there is indeed
Twixt this and Fother one—
The man who owes you money and
The man who owes you none!

If anyone imagines that rural New England isn't distinctly IT at this season of the year, he has another guess.

While trying to rescue a mule from a burning barn, a Pennsylvania man was fatally kicked by the mule. Virtue is its own reward.

The Summer boarder is a welcome visitor to the New Hampshire farm, providing he doesn't come in an automobile as if the Old Nick were at his heels.

In spite of the beauty of our New Hampshire girls, the Summer guest must remember that the Granite state is, after all, only an earthly paradise.

Farmer Coburn of Kansas, not caring to associate with politicians, declined a United States Senatorship. He must have fallen in with the lobbyists of the state Legislature.

St. Swithin having rendered a satisfactory decision on the weather for the next forty days, the Summer hotel proprietor and the trolley road manager may indeed be happy.

Aguinaldo has come once more to the front. He has become so good that he actually wants to stop gambling, says a dispatch. Well, we know of nothing that prevents him but his own inclinations.

A New York steeple jack, who fell eighty feet, kept at his work for several days before he discovered that several of his ribs were broken. That is the way some politicians keep at the game, not knowing when they're beaten.

There is a tremendous demand for labor in Kansas. We do not, however, anticipate any great exodus from New England. Farm laborers can get pretty good pay and provender right here at home during the harvesting season.

The Harrison administration holds the palm for indictments and convictions under the interstate commerce law proper, the record, divided by administrations, being: Cleveland, first administration, one indictment, none passed; Harrison's administration, thirty-five indictments and five convictions; Cleveland's second administration, nineteen indictments and five convictions; Roosevelt's administration, twenty-two indictments and five convictions; Roosevelt's administration, six indictments, no convictions.

ANNUAL MEETING
To Be Held Wednesday, August 29
At Kittery

The Pepperell Association will hold its annual meeting at Kittery Point on Wednesday, August 29. Samuel Paul of York Beach is chairman of the reunion committee and is arranging a very interesting program.

He has secured some of the best speakers in the country and a large number of distinguished persons will be present. Among the business to come before the association, is the question of removing the body of Sir William Pepperell to Louisburg.

OUR EXCHANGES

A Hot Night In The Square

The last gray blotches of the twilight fade. And as the buzzing lights burn clear, and print This one green islet in a sea of flint With black tree shadows, woven in a braid, The little hope that sunset brought is made Despair—the lavish heat has learned no stint. The sound of traffic dulls; and with a hint Of wild things' stealth there creep into the shade. The sudden and the weary sons of night. Popped on the weathered seals, they slouch and doze, Roused by a passing footstep's pobby crash Along the walk—the fountain's cool delight Poured for some burning up, to still its throes. And the crude cup's delicious fall and plash.

—Jeanne Pendleton Ewing, in Everybody's Magazine for July.

Maybe They'll Get That Sort

The packers declare that they welcome inspection. This is probably true, if they can "regulate" it and Uncle Sam pays for it.—Atlanta Constitution.

Wrong, Portsmouth Is Immortal Now

Portsmouth, the scene of the Carter-Payne wedding, is proudly putting itself on the back with the remark that it is still on the map. It has been very fearful that the world would forget it this summer.—Boston Journal.

Debs Is Right For Once

Debs's opinion may not be valuable, but it is worth noting that he declares Bryan can never be elected because he cannot unite his party.—Portland Press.

Mr. Rockefeller's Paradox

In other words, Mr. Rockefeller did not go to Europe because he suspected something was about to happen, but he will stay for a while because his suspicions are verified.—Haverhill Sunday Record.

Unavoidable Sometimes

The wrong negro having been hanged down in Louisiana, due apology has been made, though the negro didn't hear it. These little mistakes will sometimes happen.—Boston Herald.

Lucretia And Jane Also Rans

Lucretia Borgia and Jane Toppan were only amateurs as poisoners, compared with the "captains of industry" who comprise the beef trust.—Lowell Mail.

SUNDAY SERMON

Preached At Chapel Of The New Jerusalem

In the Chapel of the New Jerusalem a thoughtful congregation on Sunday listened to a sermon on "Divine Revelation" from the text (John 6:63) "The words that I speak unto you are Spirit, and they are life."

Life is full of mystery. Every morning presents the end of the day as a mystery. In the seed the coming plant lies as a mystery. A babe born into the heart of home, after the first wonderment is past, leads the eyes of the loving father and mother over an unknown ocean to the end that is to be. As to human life there are really but two outcomes of an importance—Shall it be noble, pure and true?—shall it be the reverse? for everything else, wealth, honor, dignity, or humbleness, obscurity, even passing deprivation are only accessories, they are not of primary importance.

These two, life and death, good and evil, righteousness and fraud are brought out by the word of the Lord alone. The question whether we desire to approach life's problems by ourselves alone, or with our eyes enlightened by the truths of the word; shall we meet its exigencies by our might, or laying our hand into the Lord's hands desiring to be guided by Him is the only thing of value to decide. To walk with the Lord, to accept freely and gladly what comes, to act cheerfully in whatever events come before us as our opportunities provided by the Lord, is to accept Revelations as the guide.

By "Revelation" is here meant the word of God as a written book. In that alone right and wrong, good and evil are brought out clearly; for who but the Infinite, whose eye sweeps over all time with unerring certainty, could present the truth for every mind and age and could have it written in human language so that every one may read? He who is Spirit can write for the human spirit what serves for its good not in time

merely but to Eternity.

It is true, modern scholarship repudiates the idea that the Scriptures are in any sense, the word of God. But such criticism does not solve the inherent contradictions which lie between the modern view that says the claims of Divinity are plausibly exaggerated and that other claims which say "Thus saith the Lord" on nearly every page. But it is true, also that no one can know directly that the sacred Scripture is a divine revelation.

Nevertheless there are two considerations which may help us: If human thoughts are in this issue spiritual, then if God is a reality, there is no inherent difficulty why He should not be able to speak to men. And again if we will live according to His precepts "we may know of the doctrines" whether it be true. A well ordered life which is the result of both, will have the grounds of proof in favor of direct divine revelation undisputed.

A wonderful field of this confirmation is presented in the consideration of the Jewish race which is the only race to whom a divine revelation came in the form of a written book. Their reception of that revelation is coincident with the race development that is parallel with the age of instruction of the individual.

The Divine alone knows human destiny, both individual and generic, to supply the instruction needed for it. He supplied it in the race which is wonderfully adapted to be dispersed among all nations and to bring the word into all the world. If it were not for the Jews in all ages, neither would the word have been preserved nor been disseminated throughout our globe. Without the word of revelation there would be no civilization.

We cannot behold these things without admiring the prophecy which declares "Salvation is of the Jews". Shall we not say let us reverently, trustfully, confidently read that sacred book as a divine revelation and in seeking to live it day by day hope to find a confirmation in ourselves that the Lord spoke truly when He said "The words that I speak unto you are Spirit, and they are life."

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS

Augusta, Me., July 16.—The school fund apportionment for this year, as announced today, amounts to \$582,205, which is an increase of \$13,858 over last year. The number of scholars in the state between the ages of five and twenty-one is 210,453, a gain 7,005. The amount of the fund per scholar is \$2.77. The largest number of scholars is in Cumberland county and the smallest number in Franklin county.

London, July 16.—Alfred Beit, the well known South African financier, died today. He had been in poor health for some time. Mr. Beit, who was born at Hamburg in 1833, was said to have been the richest man in London. He controlled the output of gold in South Africa and was at one time alleged to be forming a gold trust in which the names of prominent American financiers were mentioned. Mr. Beit gave large sums of money to the Red Cross and other institutions and recently gave \$500,000 to found a university at Hamburg.

Boston, July 16.—Historic Faneuil Hall and the market district were seriously threatened by fire which started shortly before three o'clock this morning in a six-story building at Nos. 2 and 4 South Market street, not more than sixty feet from the "Cradle of Liberty."

Farmington, Me., July 16.—A dispatch received here today carried the information of the death of Charles J. Zingg, editor of Printer's Ink, in New York, yesterday afternoon. Mr. Zingg, who is a native of Switzerland, came here from Zurich about ten years ago and remained five years, when he went to New York. He was forty-seven years of age and leaves a widow, who lives at home.

Boston, July 16.—At a meeting of the council of ministers today War Minister Etienne announced the assignment of Major Dreyfus to the Twelfth regiment of Artillery, stationed at Vincennes.

This is a crack regiment which participates in state functions at the capital. Brigadier General Plequart has been designated to serve on the staff of the military governor of Paris.

Three carloads of Western machinery, to be used in the making of paper, were delivered at the plant of the Publishers' Paper Company today (Tuesday) by the Boston and Maine railroad switching crew.

Blueberries are in the market.

Tale of a Stray Dog
Miners Claim He Brings Them Luck

Out of the bounds of the widespread bunch of tents that make up the new mining camp of Manhattan, Nev., comes the story of a little yellow dog. It is an absorbing story in its every detail and withal a true one.

"Bob, the stray dog," they call him, and it needs a Jack London in his happiest moments of description to truly depict the human interest side of this little animal's history. So many tales have been woven around him and so many incidents have been given out with his actions as the center of the story, that it is at times hard to separate the truth from the fiction.

But the fact remains that on innumerable occasions that have been made in the Manhattan district, the "Stray Dog" has appeared at some time during the day previous and taken up his abode with the fortunate miners. Nothing can prevail upon him to remain with any one miner or group of miners for more than three days, and when once he has left the camp where he has been an ephemeral sojourner, he never again greets his host in a friendly spirit.

So strong has the belief in the great luck that follows a visit of his to any district become implanted in the minds of the miners that they will go to any length to obtain this small dog's favor.

"Bob" was with Davis when the great discovery on the April Fool was made. He was with Harry Hudson when that erratic miner struck rich ore on the "Stray Dog" claim. When the first shaft on the Annie Laurie pierced what seemed to be a barren rock and found specimen ore that resembled the show cases of a jewelry store, the Stray Dog had already been a visitor for a day. When the great streak of white quartz on the Broncho was first brought to light, with its beautiful seams of yellow metal, the Stray Dog was barking with delight in and out among the excited miners. He was on the Nellie Gray claim, of the Gold Wedge property, when the continuation of the famous Briggs lease was found, completely hidden, as it was, by masses of country rock. He was on the Iron King and Iron Queen when the first rocker of placer dirt shook down its coarse granules of gold. So many times has he been present, to remain but a few hours and then to disappear, that no new discovery is made but that the question is asked at once by some one, "Was the dog around?"

Thirty miles from Manhattan a discovery was made in Miller county, and when the excited prospectors became somewhat settled down again they discovered that the Stray Dog had been before them just one week. When Mershon located the Yellow Horse, "Bob" was there; when the rich leases on Litigation Hill were found "Bob" was distributing his favors equally among the miners.

At the time the Homestake claim—that rich discovery that startled old-time miners—first showed its true value, it was learned that the Stray Dog had chased a chipmunk under the tree where the richest gold was brought to light.

The strife for the Stray Dog's favor amongst the rough men of the hills becomes at times almost a pitched battle. They cut the heart out of the tendloins for the purpose of tempting him. They feed him boxed candy, and prepare beds of cotton batting for him. He stays three or four days with one miner and all of a sudden he disappears. He is a fine watch dog. When he is around no strangers or intruders are allowed near the tents. The miners have taken his appearances so much to heart that they have become firm believers in him as a sure forerunner of good luck.

When any man strikes it rich, the dog has invariably been upon the ground. One man, who had lost a fortune in eastern investments and was roughing it in the foothills around Manhattan, thinking to recuperate, spent a week in feeding "Bob" dainties and endeavoring to coax the dog to go out prospecting with him. But there was nothing doing.

"Bob," the stray dog, is close to medium size, his ears are sharp pointed and continually moving. He is a mixture of collie and cur. The story is told of him that he belonged to an Indian who was laid apart from his tribe to die. Bob stayed with his master until his fate finally overcame him, both man and dog silent, both seeming to understand the necessary end. When the Indian was finally found by a party of white and buried out of sight the stray dog took up his eccentric life.

For three weeks Bob has disappeared from Manhattan, and in that three weeks no very remarkable discoveries of rich ore have been made. But it is reported that he was seen 40 miles away gradually working his way back to the camp of his friends.

SINFUL DOINGS IN BOSTON.

There must be some wicked people in Boston who "are given to revel and ungodly glee." Recently a lot of alleged citizens concealed the sinful idea of having beer with their supper after the theater—what else could be expected in the frequenters of playhouses?—and so tried to get a bill through the great and general court allowing drinks to be sold after 11 o'clock on week days. Being baffled in that, they took to buying flowers on the Sabbath, but the local authorities soon put a stop to such wickedness, and now everybody is wondering in what direction the disorderly element will break out next time.

WANT ADS.

SUCH AS FOR SALE,
WANTED, TO LET, LOST
FOUND, ETC. . . .One Cent a Word.
For Each Insertion.
3 LINES ONE WEEK
40 CENTS.

LOST—A child's black and white check jacket with blue velvet collar. Return to this office. cj17-1c

TO LET—Furnished rooms, bath, hot and cold water. Apply 33 Washington street, rear Pleasant street. chj16-1w

LOST—The young man on the bicycle who picked up the lady'sshawl on the boulevard near the Ocean Wave House, will be rewarded if he will return it to the Ocean Wave House.

WANTED—Twenty first-class carpenters and twenty brick layers, non-union. Steady employment and good pay to competent men. Write or call on The Tracy Bros. Co., Waterbury, Conn. chj12-2w

PAY spot cash for old feather beds, old carpets, old silverware, plated ware, pewter, antique furniture, etc. Address "Feathers," this office. chj17-12t

AGENTS for "Gloria" the wonderful new drink. Gives youthful vigor. Half a day of new life in every drink. Drink Gloria. C. E. Boynton. Tel. chj12-13w

FOR SALE—Beach lot at Walls Sands, fronting on beach. Address B. F. D., this office. chal18tf

FOR SALE—Quantity of iron grating such as is used in banks. Inquire at this office. chal15tf



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of good judgment—on the part of the dealer, to keep and sell the best goods, and on the part of the buyer to buy the best, which are cheapest in the end. Everything to furnish the kitchen and laundry,

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45 Market St.,

Horse Shoeing CARRIAGE WORK AND BLACKSMITHING.

your horse is not going right come and see us. We charge nothing for examination and consultation.

If you want your carriages or carts repaired, or new ones made, we will give you the benefit of our 45 years experience in this business without expense.

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Decorations for Weddings

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Flowers Furnished For

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FUNERAL DESIGNS A SPECIALTY.

CAFSTICK'S, ROGERS STREET.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

ONE BANDIT ATTACKS FARMER WHO RESISTS DESPERATELY WITH A KNIFE

But Who Is Overpowered And Robbed In His Own Home Of A Considerable Sum Of Money

TWO HIGHWAYMEN ATTACK PEDESTRIAN ON CAPE NEDDICK ROAD, FIRING TWO SHOTS AT HIM FROM REVOLVER

The district about the town of York appears to be afflicted with a temporary epidemic of crime. Two cases are now under investigation by Sheriff Athorne and his deputies—by Deputy Sheriff George F. Preble in particular.

At about eight o'clock on Monday morning a man came to the house of Richmond M. Ransdell, an aged farmer, who lives alone on the Mount Agamenticus road. He broke in, searched the house, ransacking trunks and drawers, and, on finding Mr. Ransdell, demanded his money.

The robber knocked the farmer down with his fist, and, with one knee on the chest of the unfortunate man, began to search his person, securing the sum of thirty-four dollars and seventy-five cents.

Mr. Ransdell drew a knife and put up a desperate resistance. The robber knocked the knife aside and in so doing cut Mr. Ransdell's thumb severely.

The robber was a stout well-dressed fellow, and on Mr. Ransdell's description, Deputy Sheriff Preble thought he recognized him.

He visited the house of the suspected thief, securing a photograph which Mr. Ransdell recognized as that of his assailant.

The suspected man has been missing since the fourth of July at which time a warrant was sworn out against him for driving a horse to death.

Mr. Ransdell recently had some money left him, the sum of fourteen hundred dollars being divided between himself and a brother.

The York officers are confident of being able to secure the man suspected of committing the crime within a day or two at the most.

The Second Crime

The second crime which has struck York was the attack of two highwaymen on one Deacon Nuddick on Sunday night.

At that time Mr. Nuddick was walking along the Cape Neddick road when he was assailed by two men whom he failed to recognize.

They asked him for a cigarette, and then wanted to know where they could get a drink of water.

He told them he would lead them to a spring in the woods, and started to do so.

Suddenly one of the men turned on him, seizing him roughly and saying, "It's your money that we want."

They then threw him down and kicked him, riddling his clothes, but failing to find any money.

As they went away, they turned and fired two shots at him, neither of which took effect.

A spirited search is being made for the criminals.

July has run half its course.

Smith's Specific Urticaria For Rheumatism Only

Internal Blood Treatment and Rheumatic Acid Dissolvent

All sufferers from Rheumatism will find with the new discovery Urticaria. It is made from Nature's herbs and does not contain a single grain of mineral poison. It neutralizes and drives from the system the Urticaria and Rheumatic acid that cause the trouble. It is a safe, simple, and easy to take medicine, whether in the muscles, joints, or kidneys.

Tell Man (dignitarily)—You will sell me with a box of sardines, you old miser, will you? Want to fill us up on butterine and cloverdishes and the other things? Want to have no swaller' gas, pants buttons and missing workmen! I ought to throw you into one of those vats that feller were about. Now, you take back these sardines, and you give me 12 cents' worth o' cheese quick, or you'll wish you were an embalmed beef and that soon. Get a move on!

Wife—What will we have for dinner tonight, John?

Delicatessen Man (in a high-pitched voice)—I want some roast beef with the lumpy jaw, some tongue with whatever tongue gets, some trichinosis ham, some post-mortem bacon, some resurrected chicken, some potted ham, deviled chicken, beefsteak, pork in all forms and some butterine.

(His wife shrieks wildly and rushes out, and when the ambulance arrives the delicatessen man is found sitting on a throne of corned beef cans, with a crown of transfigured, proclaiming himself monarch of the jungle.)—Chicago Chronicle.

This car is equipped with Gray & Davis side lamps, brass horn, electric gauge outfit, spare inner tube, jack and full kit of tools. Has just been received from the paint shop and can hardly be distinguished from a new car. Tires are in good condition. This car will guarantee against defective parts for one year. Apply to Walter L. Shepard, Box 115, Melrose Hotel, Mass. Can be seen at 361 Franklin Street.

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EVIL OF OVEREATING

Gluttony the Great Fault of the Sioux Indian.

CONDIMENT IN DEMAND.

From Ten to Twenty Pounds of Meat Alleged to be Consumed by a Single Indian at a Feast—Uncle Sam to Introduce Cook's Civilizing Influence.

The great tribe of Sioux Indians is disappearing. The members, it is declared are literally eating themselves to death on account of the plenty about them.

With the new railroad being built through the White River Valley the Indians will be enabled to secure supplies with greater ease. They are likely to become greater feeders than they are now, and thus to hasten the time of their disappearance from the reservations in South Dakota.

If corroborative evidence was not easily obtained, it would scarcely be accepted as true that in the course of a night of feasting, dancing and story telling the average Indian will consume from ten to fifteen pounds of meat, and if he has an abundance of food and can make his own selection of the parts to be eaten, he will swallow without inconvenience not less than twenty pounds of meat in a single night.

Carloads of canned meats are consumed by the overfed Sioux Indians, and some canned foods have become almost as sacred a dish with the red men as the fat dog stew of old, for which the Sioux tribe is famous.

Among the varieties of canned goods eaten to excess, the oyster holds first place. A hungry Indian will eat half a dozen cans and drink the liquor.

Besides the harm done by eating excessive amounts of food, the fact that it is not properly prepared makes it the more injurious. There is no variety or style about Sioux Indian cookery, no French methods, no necessity for tantalizing appetites already overfed.

A pot full of meat and water is put on the fire by the squaw and allowed to heat, but there is no definite time for the meal to cook and no point in the cooking process when it is done. The dinner is ready whenever her lord comes in and grunts about being hungry.

If the Indian is especially hungry he may begin on the contents of the kettle by the time the meat is fairly warm. There is never any faultfinding about the way in which the food is prepared, and whether it is half raw or done to rags, no objection is made by the head of the family.

The Indians know the choicest tidbits of every animal and how to cook them. The hunt at this time of the year gives the Sioux Indian the fullest enjoyment of his appetite, and during the next three months the average buck will devour enough meat to satisfy four ordinary men.

Condiments are in great demand by the Indians, and the Sioux Indians probably consume more black and red pepper per capita than any other people in the United States. Their former favorite condiment was the gall of an elk.

The Sioux Indians are responsible for the reputation which nearly all tribes have of eating dog meat, but there are few other tribes which ever served dog meat, even at the feast of important ceremonies. The Cheyennes, Shoshones and Arapahoes never touch dog meat.

To remedy the gluttony of the Indians and prevent them eating themselves to death, the Indian Bureau is trying to make good housekeepers of the Indian girls. Ten times as much wheat flour is used by the Sioux today as fifteen years ago. It is said by the agents that, where cereals and wheat flour are used by the Indians, there is some hope of civilizing and curing them of gluttony.

At the schools, among the first things in their course, the girls are taught to make bread. But these lessons have not reached the wigwams on the reservations to any marked degree. The Indian cares little for wheat bread anyway. Cereals don't interest him. The reservations west of here are places at least where patent breakfast foods are not fashionable.

Ten months in the year the Sioux Indian prefers meat and the average meal consists of coffee, meat, beans, dried fruits and corn syrup. The last dish is a great favorite with the Indians.

At some time in the past New Englanders traded beans for furs or wampum, and since that day the navy bean has been a favorite dish with the red man. They prefer it to soup, and as beans are sometimes dear and hard to secure twenty-five or thirty miles from the railroad, the soup of the wigwam many times consists of "one bean and two soups."

The potato has never had a high standing with the Indian. A dish similar to chop suey may be found in almost any Indian home, and a fair grade of Mexican chili can be secured, but the delicately baked potato, so easily prepared in the ashes of a camp fire, is as little known to the Sioux Indians as Saratoga chips are to the natives of Swat.

According to a recent report from Tokio, there are 1,86 wholesale and 235,414 retail tobacco dealers in Japan.

EDUCATING THE INDIAN.

Race Traditions Entirely Ignored in His Schooling.

An educated Indian is like a man who has lost his birthright, he no longer understands the magnificent traditions that belong to the dignity of his race and his tribe. A full-blooded Utah Indian and graduate of the Haskell Indian school says: What would happen to the nature of the white man's child if he was taken from his mother before he was old enough to walk, kept among a people alien to his own race till he grew up, and made to learn another language, another history, another faith?

And yet, that is just what the Government does with the Indian babies. They are dragged away from the squaws and brought up among the white men to look upon their race as inferior, they are made to believe that civilization is something the white man only understands, that the Indian is an aborigine, a savage.

What is the result of this enforced education?

The papoose grows to manhood, returns to the reservation with the nature of a white man, with the heart of an Indian spoiled by this education.

Everything that would tend to keep the traditions of the Indian race (which are as heroic, as poetic, as full of fine sentiment as the white man's race) is certainly avoided and left out. In the education of the Indian.

He returns to his tribe and his chiefs, to his mother and his father, ignorant of the history or the faith of his own people. The chiefs have consequently no confidence in the young men who come back to them full of the white man's education, entirely ignorant of the Indian's attachments and beliefs.

Of course the United States Government is inspired to educate the Indian for motives of unceasable good, but the Indian is not improved by this education because it alienates him from his chiefs, his people, and his own.

If there could be some way by which the white man could educate the Indian to respect his own race, instead of impressing upon him that he is the offspring of savages, I believe that would be a compromise quite worth while.

The proprietor's chief check on his employees is constant stock taking. The assistant in charge of a certain showcase is required without warning to show that his stock tallies with the manager's stock book. This is done to prevent any member of the staff who is financially embarrassed pawned an article of jewelry in the hope of redeeming it before the regular stock taking day. The system certainly has its advantages, though it is resented in certain cases.

The Indian is not improved by education, because it is forced upon him, and because it separates him from his own.

There seems to be an unconscious cruelty in the system that tears the infants away from the squaws' breasts, as it were, and sends them back to the reservations utterly unprepared for the point of view of their own race. The old chiefs look upon the educated Indians with suspicion, with stoical bitterness; they are no longer Indians at heart—they are educated parasites of the white man.

For this reason they are not cordially received by their tribes, and the frequently never return.

They don't want to "go home."

And yet there is no other home for them, since the Government demands that they return to the reservations.

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The potato has never had a high standing with the Indian. A dish similar to chop suey may be found in almost any Indian home, and a fair grade of Mexican chili can be secured, but the delicately baked potato, so easily prepared in the ashes of a camp fire, is as little known to the Sioux Indians as Saratoga chips are to the natives of Swat.

According to a recent report from Tokio, there are 1,86 wholesale and 235,414 retail tobacco dealers in Japan.

London Jewel Thieves

Precautions Taken by Dealers to Prevent Robbery.

WOMEN KLEPTOMANIACS.

Plan Pursued in Engaging Clerks—Instance of Owner Committing Theft—As Safeguards Many Proprietors Employ a System of Constant Stock Taking.

Wiser in the selection of their assistants than in some other details connected with their business, London jewelers are seldom troubled with thefts—though an occasional robbery may occur, owing in great measure to the inadequate police measures which have for so long disgraced London. Fortunately for proprietors of jewelry establishments, they are not wholly dependent on the police, consequently they are in a position to safeguard themselves against thefts by their customers and assistants.

When a vacancy occurs on jeweler's staff, he either advertises for an assistant or selects one from among his acquaintances. But before the new hand is engaged his antecedents undergo a searching examination and numerous confidential inquiries are set on foot concerning his character. Should he be known to have frequented race courses or to have played any game of chance, he will not be employed, for the proprietor of the business argues that gambling may lead to theft. In fact, the man whose mode of life suggests that he lives beyond his means has no hope of employment in a leading establishment. Though his record for honesty is without blemish, scarcely a single jeweler will risk employing him. It is, indeed, astonishing to what extent these inquiries are carried. Some managers—especially those who have been "let in" almost have the would-be assistant shadowed before they engage him. And even after the contract is signed, the man is carefully watched.

The proprietor's chief check on his employees is constant stock taking.

The assistant in charge of a certain showcase is required without warning to show that his stock tallies with the manager's stock book. This is done to prevent any member of the staff who is financially embarrassed pawned an article of jewelry in the hope of redeeming it before the regular stock taking day. The system certainly has its advantages, though it is resented in certain cases.

The Indian is not improved by education, because it is forced upon him, and because it separates him from his own.

There seems to be an unconscious cruelty in the system that tears the infants away from the squaws' breasts, as it were, and sends them back to the reservations utterly unprepared for the point of view of their own race. The old chiefs look upon the educated Indians with suspicion, with stoical bitterness; they are no longer Indians at heart—they are educated parasites of the white man.

For this reason they are not cordially received by their tribes, and the frequently never return.

They don't want to "go home."

And yet there is no other home for them, since the Government demands that they return to the reservations.

The Sioux Indians are responsible for the reputation which nearly all tribes have of eating dog meat, but there are few other tribes which ever served dog meat, even at the feast of important ceremonies. The Cheyennes, Shoshones and Arapahoes never touch dog meat.

To remedy the gluttony of the Indians and prevent them eating themselves to death, the Indian Bureau is trying to make good housekeepers of the Indian girls. Ten times as much wheat flour is used by the Sioux today as fifteen years ago. It is said by the agents that, where cereals and wheat flour are used by the Indians, there is some hope of civilizing and curing them of gluttony.

At the schools, among the first things in their course, the girls are taught to make bread. But these lessons have not reached the wigwams on the reservations to any marked degree. The Indian cares little for wheat bread anyway. Cereals don't interest him. The reservations west of here are places at least where patent breakfast foods are not fashionable.

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USE OF MOURNING STAMPS.

Issued by Foreign Countries on Special Occasions.

Finland was one of the countries to have early use of the postage stamp, having issued its first series, consisting of two denominations, in 1868, nine years after the first United States stamps were brought out. Several different issues were produced between that date and 1890 and these stamps have always been favorites with collectors because of the non-speculative character of the issues; none of them were designed for the purpose of enriching the national treasury at the expense of stamp collectors; a device worked to the limit by certain small countries on the western hemisphere.

When the Czar assumed forcible control of Finland the Finnish stamps were destroyed and Russian stamps, with the denomination in Finnish, were substituted. The Finns were so bitter over this action that secretly a "mourning stamp" was designed and printed.

So far as known, the only governmentally issued mourning stamp was that produced by Spain just at the close of the late Spanish-American war. While this stamp was in fact a mourning label, and intended to afford the people an opportunity to give outward expression to their broken spirit, the primary object of the government was to increase the "cash on hand" in the treasury; to raise a few pesetas. This label was in the nature of a revenue stamp, inasmuch as the order of the post office department required that the stamp, which was of about the value of one cent, should be affixed in addition to the regular postage.

But the postal experts made a very bad guess at it. The people, however, patriotic they may be or how much they desired to exhibit their grief, did not care to put cash into such an enterprise, and instead of increasing the mails fell off and continued to decline in volume, until the post office authorities in alarm voided the order. And thus the only mourning stamp ever issued was catalogued as a failure.

The United States came within an ace of issuing a mourning stamp immediately following the death of the late President McKinley. Only mechanical difficulties stood in the way and prevented the production of the stamp. From all quarters came suggestion of the mourning stamp, and the matter was discussed in the press and in cabinet meetings. Postmaster General Payne was very much in favor of the scheme, as was Third Assistant Postmaster General Madden, who has charge of the division of stamp-issue. It was first proposed to print a heavy black border around the current two-cent, but this was decided to be unsatisfactory. Then a stamp bearing the likeness of Mr. McKinley was proposed to be printed, of course, in black. It was found, however, that to design and engrave a new die would require three months' time and by that time the keenness of national sorrow would, naturally, have worn off, it was not deemed practicable to undertake it. Then, too, regulations of the universal postal union required that the stamp in each country, which carries domestic mail, shall be of red color. To obviate this objection it was suggested that the black stamp need be made available for use in the United States, only. The superintendent of foreign mails thought that this would result in misunderstandings and confusion at ports of departure for foreign countries, so the project was abandoned.

The officials of the post office department would favor the issue of a black stamp of low value were it practicable, but for the reason suggested at the time it was proposed to bring out a mourning stamp in memory of President McKinley—the rules of the universal postal union—it seems to be an impossibility. The use of two black one-cent stamps is equally impossible, as the same rule requires that the stamp of lowest value shall be green. The three-cent stamp, now purple, might be printed in black, but it is questionable if those who are clamoring for a mourning stamp would be willing to pay the additional one cent for the sake of harmony in colors. The only black stamp at present is the \$1 denomination.

His next move was to put in a claim for the loss which he had sustained. But here he was at fault, for the sagacious manager of the assurance company—adopted the vulgar tongue—"smelled a rat" and hinted that the jeweler could throw more light upon the subject. The last-named protested injured innocence and threatened the company with an action for libel and the manager advised the police to prosecute the jeweler for fraud. Acting upon this hint, detectives set to work and had it not been for the timely disappearance of the jeweler's partner the twain would probably have been made to suffer the penalties of the law.

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He allowed four Bob Whites to eat square mile of land, which is a low estimate, and would give 354,820 in the two States. The crop of each bird holds half an ounce of seed and is filled twice a day.

Since at each of the two daily meals weed seeds constitute at least half the contents of the crop a half ounce daily is thus consumed by each bird, and on this basis the total consumption of seed in the two States covering the period mentioned would amount to 1,341 tons. A similar calculation shows that 340 tons of destructive insects would be consumed by the birds in the same period. The Bob White eats the Rocky Mountain locust, the chinook bug, the potato beetle, the cotton boll weevil and cotton worms and army worms.

Prof. Judd estimated that with proper management some farms of from 500 to 1,000 acres would yield a better revenue from the raising of Bob Whites for the market than from poultry growing. In North Carolina many farms

BOSTON & MAINE R. R.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT
In Effect June 26, 1906
EASTERN DIVISION

Trains Leave Portsmouth

For Boston—3:20, 5:36, 6:30, 7:30, 7:33, 8:15, 10:55, 11:05 a. m., 1:48 p. m., 2:21, 3:00, 5:00, 6:35, 7:28 p. m., Sunday, 3:20, 5:16, 6:35, 8:00 a. m., 2:21, 5:00, 6:55 p. m.
For Portland—7:35, 9:55, 10:45, 11:25 a. m., 2:25, 4:22, 8:50, 11:35 p. m., Sunday *8:30, 10:45 p. m., 5:50, 11:35 p. m.
For Wells Beach—7:35, 9:55 a. m., 2:55, *5:22 p. m., Sunday *8:30 a. m.For Old Orchard—7:35, 9:55 a. m., 2:55, *5:22 p. m., Sunday *8:30 a. m.
For North Conway—9:55, 11:11 a. m., 3:07 p. m.
For Somersworth—4:50, *7:35, 9:45, 9:55, 11:11 a. m., *2:48, 3:07, *5:22, 5:30 p. m.For Rochester—7:35, 9:45, 9:55, 11:11 a. m., *2:48, 3:07, *5:22, 5:30 p. m.
For Dover—4:50, 7:35, 9:45, 12:15 a. m., 2:48, 5:22, 8:52 p. m., Sunday 8:30, 9:30, 10:48 a. m., 1:25, 5:00, 5:52 p. m.For North Hampton and Hampton—6:30, 7:30, 7:38, 8:15, 11:05 a. m., 1:58, [2:21, 5:00, 6:35 p. m., Sunday, 8:00 a. m., 2:21, 5:00, 6:55 p. m.
For Greenland—7:35, 8:15, 11:05 a. m., 5:00, 6:35 p. m., Sunday, 8:00 a. m., 5:00, 6:55 p. m.

Trains for Portsmouth

Leave Boston—5:55, 7:30, 8:50, 9:00, 9:30, 10:00, 10:10 a. m., 1:00, 1:40, 2:15, 3:30, 4:45, 6:00, 7:00, 10:00 p. m., Sunday, 4:00, 8:20, 9:00, 10:30 a. m., 6:30, 7:00, 10:00 p. m.

Leave Portland—1:20, 3:50, 9:00 a. m., 12:45, 1:25, 6:00, *8:00 p. m., Sunday 1:20, 3:50 a. m., 12:45, *5:00, *5:45, *8:00 p. m.

Leave Old Orchard—9:09 a. m., 12:48, 1:53, *3:52, *6:21, *8:17 p. m., Sunday *5:18, *6:06, *8:17 p. m.
Leave North Conway—7:38, 10:43 a. m., 3:21 p. m.

Leave Rochester—7:22, 9:47 a. m., 12:58, 5:34 p. m., Sunday, 7:00 a. m.

Leave Somersworth—6:35, 7:31, *8:15, 10:00, *10:08 a. m., 1:11, 5:48 p. m., Sunday, *12:30, 4:12 p. m.

Leave Dover—6:55, 8:36, 10:24 a. m., 1:10, 4:25, 6:30, 9:20 p. m., Sunday 7:30 a. m., 12:15, 1:50, 4:25, 5:20 p. m.

Leave Hampton—7:47, 9:22, 10:06, 11:59 a. m., 2:24, 4:26, 4:59, 6:46, 7:24 p. m., Sunday 6:14, 10:06 a. m., 12:03, 7:59 p. m.

Leave North Hampton—7:52, 9:28, 10:11, 11:55 a. m., 2:39, 4:31, 5:05, 6:21, 7:28 p. m., Sunday 6:18, 10:12 a. m., 12:00, 8:05 p. m.

Leave Greenland—7:50, 9:35 a. m., 7:21, 10:26, 5:11, 6:27 p. m., Sunday 6:21, 10:18 a. m., 12:15, 8:10 p. m.

SOUTHERN DIVISION

Portsmouth Branch

Trains leave the following stations for Manchester, Concord and intermediate stations:

Portsmouth—8:30 a. m., 12:40, 5:25 p. m.

Greenland Village—8:39 a. m., 12:48, 5:23 p. m.

Rockingham Junction—9:05 a. m., 1:02, 5:58 p. m.

Epping—9:20 a. m., 1:16, 6:14 p. m.

Raymond—9:31 a. m., 1:27, 6:25 p. m.

Returning leave,

Concord—7:45, 10:25 a. m., 3:30 p. m.

Manchester—8:32, 11:10 a. m., 4:20 p. m.

Raymond—9:08, 11:18 a. m., 5:02 p. m.

Epping—9:20 a. m., 12:00 p. m., 5:15 p. m.

Rockingham Junction—9:47 a. m., 12:16, 5:55 p. m.

Greenland Village—10:01 a. m., 12:28, 6:08 p. m.

Trains connect at Rockingham Junction for Exeter, Haverhill, Lawrence and Boston. Trains connect at Manchester and Concord for Plymouth, Woodsboro, Lancaster, St. Johnsbury, Newport, Vt., Montreal and the west

* Via Dover and Western Division || North Hampton only.

Information Given, Through Tickets Sold and Baggage Checked to All Points in the United States and Canada.

Dana B. Cutter, Ticket Agent. D. J. FLANDERS, G. P. and T. A.

YORK HARBOR & BEACH R. R.

Leave Portsmouth—8:20, 11:15 a. m., 12:45, 3:15, 4:55, 6:15 p. m.

Leave York Beach—6:45, 9:50 a. m., 12:05, 1:23, 4:05, 5:50 p. m.

Leave York Harbor—6:53, 9:58, 12:11 a. m., 1:29, 4:13, 5:58 p. m.

Dana B. Cutter, Ticket Agent. D. J. FLANDERS, G. P. and T. A.

10 Cent Cigar

Has No Equal.

S. GRYZMISH,

MANUFACTURER

M. J. GRIFFIN

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

S. G.

LONDRES

10 Cent Cigar

Has No Equal.

S. GRYZMISH,

MANUFACTURER

M. J. GRIFFIN

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

TIME TABLE

In Effect Sunday, June 24, 1906

Main Line

Leave Portsmouth (Market Square) for Lang's Corner (Wallis Sands and North Rye Beach), Cable Road (Jeanness Beach), Rye Beach, Little Boars Head and Hampton Beach, connecting for Salisbury Beach, Amesbury, Newburyport, Haverhill and points south and west at 7:05 a. m., 8:05, 8:35, 9:05, 9:25 a. m., and half hourly until 7:55 a. m., then 8:55, 9:55 and 10:55 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 7:55 a. m.

* For Kennard's Corner only.

Leave South Berwick and York Beach via Rosemary—6:55, 7:55 a. m. and hourly until 9:05 p. m. Saturdays only 9:35 p. m., Wednesdays and Saturdays only *10:05 p. m., and 11:05 p. m. For Cable Road only at 4:50 a. m. For North Hampton at 6:35 a. m. For Rye Beach P. O. only at 6:45 a. m. For Little Boars Head only at 10:05 p. m. Sundays only 7:35 a. m. to Little Loars Head and North Hampton. The 8:35 a. m., 7:05, 9:05, 9:35, 11:35 a. m. 1:05 p. m., 2:35, 4:05, 6:35, 9:05 p. m. cars make direct connections for North Hampton.

Cars leave Dover:

For York Beach—6:05, 7:05 a. m. and hourly until 10:05 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 8:05 a. m.

For Portsmouth, Elliot and Kittery—6:05, 7:05, 8:05, 9:05, 9:30 a. m., continuing to leave five minutes and thirty minutes past the hour until 8:05 p. m., then 9:05 and 10:05 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 8:05 a. m.

Cars leave Dover:

For York Beach—6:05, 7:05 a. m. and hourly until 10:05 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 8:05 a. m.

Leave Cable Road—6:10 a. m. to Rye Beach P. O. at 7:25 a. m. Leave Little Boars Head 10:55 p. m., except Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Note—Cars between Dover and Portsmouth, leaving on the half hour run through without change. Cars leaving Dover five minutes past the hour and Badger's Island on the tour make connections by changing at Rosemary Junction.

Leave Salmon Falls Bridge, South Berwick:

For Dover, Elliot, Portsmouth, Kittery, York Village, York Harbor and York Beach—6:00 a. m. and hourly until 10:05 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 8:00 a. m.

Note—Passengers for York change cars at South Berwick Junction and Kittery change cars at South Berwick Junction and Rosemary Junction.

Leave Sea Point, Kittery:

For Dover, Elliot, Portsmouth, Kittery, York Village, York Harbor and York Beach—6:00 a. m. and hourly until 10:05 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 8:00 a. m.

Note—Passengers for York change cars at South Berwick Junction and Kittery change cars at South Berwick Junction and Rosemary Junction.

Leave York Beach:

For Dover, South Berwick and Portsmouth and Elliot via Rosemary—6:30 a. m. and hourly until 9:30 p. m., 10:30 a. m. to South Berwick car bath only. Sundays—First trip at 7:30 a. m.

For Portsmouth, Kittery Point and Kittery, via P. K. & Y. R. I. 5:45, 6:30, 7:00 a. m. and half hourly until 9:00 p. m., then 10:00 a. m. to Kittery Point only. Sundays—First trip at 7:30 a. m.

Last cars each night run to car bath only.

* Makes no connection beyond Hampton.

** Omitted holidays.

Runs to North Beach Wednesdays and Saturdays.

xOmitted Sundays.

City Office No. 5 Congress Block Portsmouth. Telephone call—233.

D. J. FLANDERS, Gen'l Pass'r and Ticket Agent.

WINSLOW T. PERKINS, Superintendent.

S. G.

TIME TABLE.

October 1 Until March 31.

Leaves Navy Yard—8:20, 8:40, 9:15, 10:00, 10:30, 11:15, 11:45 a. m., 1:35, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 4:35, 5:00, 5:50, 7:45 p. m. Sundays, 10:00, 10:15 a. m.; 12:15, 12:35 p. m. Holidays, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 a. m.

Leaves Portsmouth—8:30, 8:50, 9:30, 10:15, 11:00, 11:30 a. m.; 12:15, 1:45, 2:30, 3:30, 4:23, 4:45, 5:30, 6:00, 7:00 p. m. Sundays, 10:00 p. m., 12:05, 12:25, 12:45 p. m. Holidays, 10:00 a. m.; 12:00 p. m.

* Wednesdays and Saturdays.

C. P. REES.

Captain, U. S. N. Capitol of the Yard.

Approved: W. W. MEAD,

Captain, U. S. N., Commandant.

BUY THE BEST Lime and Cement

500 Barrels Atlas Portland CEMENT

500 Rosedale

500 Best Quality Extra Wood

Burnt Lump Lime, Fer Sale By

JOHN H. BROUGHTON,

58 DANIEL ST.

Cemetery Lots

Cared For and Tured

Done.

With increased facilities, the subscriber is again prepared to take charge of and keep in order such lots in any of the cemeteries of the city as may be entrusted to his care. He will also give careful attention to the turing and grading of them also to the cleaning of monuments and the removal of debris from their bases. In addition to working the cemetery, he will do turing and grading in the cemetery lots.

Cemetery lots for sale, also Lime and Cement.

500 Barrels Atlas Portland CEMENT

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THE HERALD.

MINIATURE ALMANAC
JULY 17SUN RISES 4:22 MOON RISES 6:25 A.M.
SUN SETS 7:18 FULL MOON 10:15 A.M.
LENGTH OF DAY 14:36New Moon, July 21st, 5h. 50m. morning, E.
First Quarter, July 28th, 2h. 50m. evening, E.
Full Moon, August 4th, 8h. 30m. morning, W.
Last Quarter, August 11th, 9h. 45m. evening, E.

UNION JACK

TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1906.

THE TEMPERATURE

The record-breaking temperature of ninety-four degrees above zero was recorded at THE HERALD office at two o'clock this afternoon.

LOCAL DASHES

The bath house is well patronized. The Summer hotel proprietor smiles.

July has certainly been a typical Summer month.

Citizens are mourning the lost street sprinklers.

Peaches and red bananas command very high prices.

The state political situation is decidedly interesting.

The city council meets on Wednesday of next week.

The board of assessors will hold a meeting this evening.

Mrs. Leslie Carter is still very much in the public eye.

The St. Swithin's day weather prediction was a good one.

Have your shoes repaired by John Motz, 34 Congress street.

Old York has furnished another grist of lively news items.

The police have not had a particularly busy Summer thus far.

York is furnishing more than its share of exciting news stories.

There will be a probate session in this city next Tuesday.

The Wentworth at New Castle seems to be a most popular hostelry.

Portsmouth is watching the political mix-up in this state with interest.

This grief felt for Rev. Fr. Finnigan was fully attested at the funeral.

A party will go from this city this week to see the fight at Old Orchard.

Today is the anniversary of the execution of Charlotte Corday in 1793.

Lobsters are steadily becoming scarcer and as steadily advancing in price.

Our old friend, Minto the Marvel has been at Paragon Park, Nantasket Beach.

The Boston Yacht Club fleet made a pretty spectacle at the Isles of Shoals.

These old rivals, Portsmouth and Kittery, will meet on the diamond next Saturday.

The Isles of Shoals hotels have found it impossible to accommodate all the would-be guests.

The automobile owner figures less frequently in the public prints than the motor boat man.

At its next meeting, the city council should consider plans for the celebration of Peace day.

The present month ends the break trout fishing season in all but three counties of this state.

On Friday of this week the Salvation Army opens its ten days' series of meetings at Old Orchard.

Brewster's Illustrated Souvenir of the Isles of Shoals. Price reduced to 15 cents. Hoyt and Dow.

The almanacs predict "sultry, sweltering weather" until tomorrow, when a "cool period" is announced to begin.

York Beach and Hampton Beach had their first drowning accidents of the season within four days of each other.

Kittery Point people say that that attractive village never enjoyed such popularity as a Summer resort as has fallen to it for this year.

A bargain sale will not go off better for the making of the goods to look cheap. Make the goods look their best—worth every cent you can then make the price look cheap.

Civil service examinations are to be held July 25 for a postmaster in the Indian service at \$500 a year and a plating mill foreman at the Leavenworth, Kans., penitentiary at \$100 a month. July 21 there will be an examination for some 100 inspectors of meat products at \$1000 per annum.

NOTICE

Storer Relief Corps will hold its annual picnic on Thursday, July 19, at Sagamore grove; bring bowls and spoons. Picnickers will leave on the 10:05 car. Friends invited.

WILL NOT TALK

Sheriff George O. Athorne Does Not Care To Discuss Seizure

Sheriff George O. Athorne was taken by a Herald reporter today (Tuesday) and was questioned regarding the report that the Atlantic shore line is to contest the seizure of a car from the company's car on Badger's Island Saturday night.

The Sheriff refused to talk, other than to say that he had labelled the goods and that he would let the law take its course, the same as in any other case.

It is understood that most of the car seized was consigned to the drygoods at York.

As yet, no one has appeared to claim any of the beer now in the treasury department at the Sheriff's residence in Eliot.

STRUCTURAL IRON

For Light and Power Company Brought by Schooner Madagascar

The schooner Madagascar, Captain Tolman, arrived this (Tuesday) morning from Brooklyn, with structural iron for the Rockingham County light and power company, in the shape of a coal hoist, digger and other apparatus.

The schooner was docked at the company's wharf by the tug M. Mitchell Davis and the iron, sixty tons in weight, will be discharged and then installed.

It will be necessary to arrange existing gear as some of the pieces in the vessel's hold weigh eight tons. The most modern appliances for discharging coal are to be set up.

PERSONALS.

Miss Blanche Fisher is passing a few days at Goffstown.

Eugene Hoyt, formerly driver of the chemical engine, has removed his family to Kittery.

Mr. and Mrs. John L. Venard have returned from a sojourn at the Sea View House, York Beach.

Mrs. Percy DeCourtney of New York is visiting her mother, Mrs. Michael Hurley of Hanover street.

Mr. and Mrs. Moses Perkins of Eliot are passing a few days at Cutler's Hotel, Hampton Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas M. Collins of Springfield, Mass., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Martin McLean of Fleet street.

Mrs. Thomas D. Noyes is today (Monday) entertaining the King's Daughters of the North Church at her Summer home at Wallis Sands.

Miss Minnie Donavan of Boston, a native of this city, is one of the girls who will enjoy a Snake Stream tour as a result of the Boston American contest.

Miss Amabel Remick of Malden, Mass., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Jenkins of Pleasant street.

The old coal shed on the site of the new pattern shop at the navy yard has been sold to J. C. Knight of Kittery. There were four bidders.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Cate of Amesbury, Mass., who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Blandford, have returned home.

Dana B. Cutler, ticket agent at the Portsmouth railroad station, has moved into the Keller house in Love lane.

Edith Gleason of Phillips, Mass., who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Woods, has returned to her home, accompanied by her host and hostess in their auto.

Mrs. Colb, who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Calvin L. Hayes, has returned to her home in Kittery.

The following yachts are in port: Auxiliary three masted schooner Invincible, chartered to George Griswold Haven, Jr., of New York; new schooner Taormina, owned by William S. Eaton, Jr., of Boston; yawl Stalwart, owned by G. R. Lockwood of New York; gasoline yacht Cayuga, owned by Thomas W. Slocum of Boston; schooner Clio, owned by William D. Turner of Boston.

The Second Christian Sunday school will hold its annual picnic at Central Park, Dover, on Thursday. A special car will leave the church at eight a.m.; returning will leave Central Park at six p.m.

The river and harbor are unusually full of floating eelgrass, which detracts much from the pleasure of boating. Every eddy is packed full of the troublesome weed.

It was necessary to bring a steam drill into play to dig a hole for the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company near Williams avenue this morning, as a solid ledge was encountered.

Those who doubt the success of this season at the Summer resorts in this vicinity should visit Portsmouth station when the York Beach train is

OBSEQUIES

Funeral services over the body of Walter S. Laskay were held at two o'clock this (Tuesday) afternoon at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Walter F. Laskay, 8 Whidden street. Rev. Lucius H. Thayer officiated and interment was in Harney Grove cemetery. Undertaker O. W. Hinman had charge of the funeral.

NOTICE

Storer Relief Corps will hold its annual picnic on Thursday, July 19, at Sagamore grove; bring bowls and spoons. Picnickers will leave on the 10:05 car. Friends invited.

THE WEATHER FOR TOMORROW

(Special to The Herald) Washington, July 17 Showers are indicated for Wednesday, with possibly cooler weather and fresh south southwest winds.

PORTSMOUTH DAILY HERALD, TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1906

Kodak Days

Are with us again. You need a Kodak wherever you roam, either at HOME or ABROAD; on the YACHT, MOTOR BOAT or AUTOMOBILE; on the COACHING PARTY or the GOLF LINKS; in the MOUNTAINS or at the SEA SHORE. By day or night you can use your KODAK with advantage to yourself and delight to all your friends. The PORTSMOUTH Kodak Store is at 6 Pleasant Street,

H. P. Montgomery,

"The Best in Music and Art."

KITTERY LETTER

Newsy Items From Across The River

HAPPENINGS IN OUR BUSY SISTER TOWN

Various Paragraphs Of Personal And Social Interest

COSSIP OF A DAY COLLECTED BY OUR CORRESPONDENT

Kittery, July 17.

The following firms have agreed to close their stores on Wednesday afternoons at one o'clock during the months of July, August and September: C. M. Prince, Paul Brothers Kittery Grocery Company Cooper and Mansur, M. W. Paul, Hobbs and Stoddard.

The Atlantic Shore line has engaged Judge Samuel W. Emery to contest the label on a quantity of beer seized from an express car bound to York Beach on Saturday by Sheriff George O. Athorne of Eliot. Judge Emery will claim that the seizure was entirely illegal.

The Ladies' Finery Club will meet this afternoon with Mrs. Joseph Fletcher.

Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Middleton of Little Falls, N. Y., are visiting friends in town.

Miss Amabel Remick of Malden, Mass., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Jenkins of Pleasant street.

The old coal shed on the site of the new pattern shop at the navy yard has been sold to J. C. Knight of Kittery. There were four bidders.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Cate of Amesbury, Mass., who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Blandford, have returned home.

Dana B. Cutler, ticket agent at the Portsmouth railroad station, has moved into the Keller house in Love lane.

Edith Gleason of Phillips, Mass., who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Woods, has returned to her home, accompanied by her host and hostess in their auto.

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STATE PLATFORM

Adopted at Meeting Of Lincoln Club

PROMPTLY ACCEPTED BY WINSTON CHURCHILL

Antagonism To The Various Evils Now Said To Exist

ENFORCEMENT OF LIQUOR AND ANTI-GAMBLING LAWS DEMANDED

At a meeting held at Concord on Monday, the Lincoln Republican Club adopted a platform and its candidate for governor, Winston Churchill, promptly accepted it. The following are the political principles of the club:

I. Laws (1) for prohibiting the giving of free railroad transportation under any device of passes, mileage books or special contracts, to delegates to political conventions, governmental officials, or any other persons not properly entitled thereto; (2) for the election of railroad commissioners by the people, and (3) for the ascertaining of the true value of the property of the railroads and of the other public service companies within the state, which shall furnish a just basis for taxation.

II. A corrupt practices act for securing honest elections which shall prohibit political contributions by corporations and require publicity of campaign receipts and expenditures by committees, candidates and individuals.

III. A law suppressing the evils of lobbying by requiring the public registration of attorneys and agents, and the publication of their fees, and of all other expenditures made to secure or defeat legislation.

IV. A primary election law which shall permit the members of all political parties to nominate candidates for office by direct vote.

V. A law creating a commission to revise the tax laws of the state and to report to the Legislature what amendments of these laws are now necessary and proper to equalize the burdens of taxation.

VI. A stringent enforcement of the conditions attached to liquor licenses in towns and cities where licenses exist and a like rigid enforcement of the provisions of the prohibitory law in all towns and cities adopting the prohibitory system.

VII. The enforcement of the present laws against gambling, including bookmaking at the Salem race track and elsewhere, and the passage of additional laws as may be necessary.

In his letter of acceptance Mr. Churchill says:

"I subscribe without reservation to the several propositions today set forth by the Lincoln Republican Club of New Hampshire and would suggest that they be submitted to the other candidates for governor. If they will all assent the success of the cause is assured and that is more to me than any personal consideration. In such event, if thought desirable, I would gladly offer myself in behalf of such one of the other candidates as the Lincoln Club saw fit to endorse."

(Signed) Winston Churchill."

HORSE WAS FRIGHTENED

Animal Owned by James Pickering of Newington Bolted

A horse owned by James Pickering of Newington, attached to a light wagon in which were two ladies, took fright on Maplewood avenue on Monday evening and bolted. The cause of his fright was the breaking of a portion of the harness, which allowed the carriage to run against his heels.

The animal kicked the dashboard several times and when near the Maplewood avenue bridge forced both hind legs over the crossbar. One leg was quite badly cut.

One of the ladies in the wagon leaped into the street, but was fortunately not hurt. The other lady remained in the wagon and finally quieted the horse. The animal's injury was not serious.

HAS PURCHASED PROPERTY

Michael Hurley, a well known employee of the steam engineering department at the navy yard, has purchased the property at the corner of Gates and Washington streets, formerly occupied by Thomas Mahoney.

GIVE ME SOME THIN UNDERWEAR

We're hearing this cry constantly these days, and we never fail to respond to the call at once.

Our lines of Breezy Underwear are very comfortable.

We've the Balbriggans, Lisle, Gauze, Linen, Mesh, etc., etc., 25c to \$2.50.

It's our variety of Underwear materials and our unusual range of sizes, coupled to our reasonable prices, that bring us such a large Underwear business.

F. W. LYDSTON & CO.,

CLOTHES AND FURNISHINGS.

AT FAY'S BIG STORE
YOU CAN FIND A BIG LINE OF SUMMER GOODS.

Men's Summer Suits in Blue and Light Grey \$10 to \$15.

Men's Negligee Shirts, white and colored, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50

Men and Boys' Light Weight Sweaters, all colors and prices

Men and Boys' Straw Hats, all styles.